(ख) क्या ये प्रतीक्षा सूचियां समाप्त हो गई हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब कि उन आवेदकों की प्रतीक्षा सूचियां, जिन्होंने अपने नाम नई दिल्ली के घरेलू गैस वितरकों के यहां पंजी त कराये थे, पहले ही समाप्त हो गई है जबकि पूर्वी क्षेत्र के घरेलू गैस वितरकों की प्रतीक्षा सूचियां अभी भी निपटान के लिए लम्बित पड़ी हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार इस भेदभाव को रोकने का विचार रखती है ?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब्रह्म दत्त) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली के पूर्वी क्षेत्र में एल पी जी कनेक्शनों के लिए 51880 व्यक्तियों ने एल०पी०जी० डीलरों के पास अपने नाम दर्ज करवाए हैं तथा ये प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं।

(ख) जी , नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में नए गैस कनेक्शन प्रतीक्षा सूची के वरिष्ठता क्रम में जारी किए जाते हैं। दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में असमानता के अनेक कारण हो सकते हैं जैसे नई वितरणशिपों का खोलना, ऐसे जिन वर्तमान वितरकों, के पास निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा से जितने कम कनेक्शन है उतनी सीमा तक।

Exploitation of Hydro-carbons from Karnataka and Kerala off-shore

697. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the press report which appeared in "The Hindustan Times" dated 5th June, 1988 to the effect that ONGC have signed two separate contracts with Shell India Production Development B.V. Netherland, a Shell Group Co. for exploration and exploitation of Hydrocarbons in two off-shore blocks in Karnataka and Kerala coasts;

(b) if so, what are the terms of the contract; and

(c) how much foreign exchange is involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the contract are:

1. Foreign oil company will explore for petroleum at its own risk and cost.

2. If there is a commercial discovery, ONGC will have the options to participate forty percent in development and production of the discovery.

3. If ONGC decides to participate, it will contribute 40 per cent of development and production costs and remaining 60 per cent will be borne by the foreign oil co.

4. ONGC will be entitled to the corresponding share of oil produced for its participation.

5. The foreign oil company's share of oil will be available to the Government at international market price till India reaches self-sufficiency.

6. After recovery of costs, the contactor will share petroleum with the Government on a sliding scale basis. Government's share of petroleum will increase as the economics of the project improves.

7. The contractor will pay tax at the rate of 50 per cent on its profits.

8. ONGC will not contribute to exploration costs but it will be associated

with the foreign company's work right from the beginning.

9. The entire data acquired by the foreign company will be available to ONGC.

10. The assets acquired for permanent use in petroleum operations would become ONGC's property once the cost recovery for such assets is claimed by the foreign oil company, without any further payment by ONGC.

(c) No foreign exchange outgo is involved until a commercial discovery of petroleum is made and ONGC exercises the option to participate in the development and protection of such discovery.

Modernisation of Coal Industry in West Bengal

698. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals under their consideration for the improvement and modernisation of the coal industry in West Bengal with an estimated investment of Rs. 700 crores;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) at what stage each of the proposal rests at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Most of the coal mines in West Bengal are being operated and developed by Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited. Against the total 7th Plan provision of Rs. 1014 crores for ECL, the developmental outlays of ECL on coal mines in West Bengal amounted to about Rs. 300 crores in the first three years of the 7th Plan and a further outlay about Rs. 120 crores is envisaged during the current year.

(b) and (c) The ECL outlay on West Bengal coal mines consists of outlay on over 50 mines both completed as well as ongoing. Satgram, Jhanjra and Sonepur-Bazari are the major sanctioned and ongoing projects in West Bengal. Some more projects including major projects like Kottadih, Jambad and Ghusik, are in various stages of investment decision; the projects are likely to yield production results during the 8th/9th Plan periods.

Rural electrification

699. SHRI NARAYAN KAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for rural electrification during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 in different States; and

(b) the number of villages electrified during the aforesaid period ,Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b) A statement indicating State-wise targets and achievement of village electrification during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is enclosed (Annexure). (*See* Appendix CXLVII, Annexure No. 35)

Distribution of LPG connections in West Bengal

700. SHRI ASHIS SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the details of requirements of LPG cylinders in West Bengal per month during the year 1986, 1987 and so far in 1988;

(b) what was actual supply made during the above period per month;

(c) what are the reasons for shortfall, if any;

(d) whether there is any plan to set up any LPG bottling plant in the State to meet the growing requirement;

(e) if so, what are the details thereof and by when the plant is likely to be set up; and

(f) if not, what are the reasons thereof?